King Alfonso Enthusiastically Received at Valencia.

French Rumors of a Pronouncement Against the Crown.

MADRID, Jan. 12, 1875. King Alfonso arrived at Valencia to-day and was enthusiastically received by the people.

GENERAL MORIONES SAID TO HAVE PRONOUNCED AGAINST THE KING.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1875. Le Soir says rumors circulated in the lobbies of the Assembly to-day states that the Carlists had taken Pampeluna and that General Moriones, commanding the national troops in the North, had pronounced against Alfonso.

A GERMAN WAR SHIP AT SANTANDER. MADRID, Jan. 12, 1875.

The German man-of-war Nautilus has returned DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT FOR THE PERFECTION

OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. LONDON, Jan. 13-5:30 A. M. The Dally News correspondent at Hendaye tele graphs :- "It is said that Deputy Leon Merino has left Madrid, with 500 followers, to raise the standard of the Republic in the Sierra Moreña."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 12, 1875,

SHIPWRECK.

A STEAMER LOST WITH TWENTY-SIX LIVES. LONDON, Jan. 12, 1875.

The steamer Cortes, belonging to North Shields, has been lost in the Ray of Biscay. Twenty-six persons were drowned.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1875. The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, says there has been an extraordinary thaw throughout Europe, which causes altered markets. The relaxation of prices is general, and samples have become much dete-

Prossia officially reports a better crop than for ten years past.

VENEZUELA.

PRESIDENT BLANCO SAID TO HAVE TRIUMPHED OVER THE REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1875. The United States steamer Kansas has arrived here from a cruise, during which she visited Samana Bay, Curaçoa, Puerto Cabello, Laguayra and Aspinwall.

She left the latter port on the 2d inst. PRESIDENT BLANCO AND THE REVOLUTION The Kansas brings a rumor from Puerto Cabello that President Blanco, or Venezuela, had captured General Colins, the sole remaining insurgent leader, and dispersed his troops.

KING KALAKAUA AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1875. King Kalakaua and suite arrived in this city at sight o'clock this morning from Niagara Fails, The Mayor and City Council gave him a formal reception and escorted him to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where he will have rooms during his three days' stay here.

CAPTAIN HENLY'S RETURN.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1875. Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, of the Ninth cavalry, telegraphs to the army headquarters here, that Captain Henly, who was sent some weeks ago with a detachment to compel a party of miners to leave the Black Hills, had returned to Sheridan Village, the whole command being badly frozen.

A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1875. In the Tenth District Republican Convention today, at Greenfield, Charles A. Stevens, of Ware. the deleated candidate in the November election, was nominated for Congress, to fin the vacancy caused by the death of Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg.

A CONVICTS' REVOLT.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MUTINY-ONE MAN IN-JURED FOR LIFE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12, 1875. The mutiny at the State Prison suddenly ended at daylight this morning by the mutineers sur-rendering to the legal officers. It appears now that only eight men were engaged in revolt, with McWaters and Bohannan as ringleaders. A company of soldiers arrived from Omana at midnight and surrounded the prison. When daylight approached Warden Woodhurst called upon the men to surrender. McWaters replied that he would do so if punishment was not made heavy. The Warden gave an ascurance of liberal treatment. The men opened the door and delivered up their arms. The great wonder is that the mutineers did not make good their escape, when they had possession of the prison, before the arrival of the citizen guard. The night was very cold and it is thought that the fear of ireczing on the prairie prevented them leaving the prison. Mrs. Woodhurst, wile of the Warden, was found uninjured. Jalius Grossian, one of the guards, was shot in the knee. He was the only person injured; he will, however, be crippled for life. McWaters and Bohannan as ringleaders. A com-

RURNING OF A FACTORY.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875, At nine o'clock to-night the large carriage and wagon manufactory and repository of A. & W. H.

wagon manufactory and repository of A. & W. H. Decamp, with its contents, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

The building and stock rully insured.
Insured as follows:—Phænix, of Hartford, \$5,000; Royal, London, \$5,000; Lancashire, Liverpool, \$6,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$5,000; Farmers', Cincinnati, \$3,000; Enterprise, Circinnati, \$5,000; Miami Valley, Cincinnati, \$3,000; home companies, \$12,000.

Over fifty men are thrown out of employment.

BURNING OF SCHOOL ROOMS.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Jan. 12, 1875. A fire occurred at five o'clock this morning in St. George's church, school and nursery, at Ke nosha, which entirely destroyed the three buildings. The loss is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000, with insurance to the amount of \$10,000 in Western companies. The loss talls on a German society composed almost entirely of workingmen.

PAPER MILLS DESTROYED.

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1875. Bartlett and Cutting's paper mills, at Dalton, Mass., were burned last night. The fire originated ansa, were oursed use hight. The hie originates in the rag room. The buildings were totally destroyed. The loss is \$100,600; insurance \$60,000, divided among twenty-nine commanies, the Queen's, Commercial, Union and Amazon sustaining the heaviest losses. Fifty persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

AN ADVANCE IN BROOMS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1876. Porty of the leading broom manufacturers in Eastern New York have just neld a convention in this city. They manufacture nearly one-fourth of all the brooms made in the United States. A resolution was unanimously adopted to advance the prices of brooms twenty-five cents per dozen acove all previous advances, which is seventy-five cents per dozen higher than last November.

CLEWS CREDITORS.

ERIB. Pa., Jan. 12, 1875. Among the creditors of Henry Clews, the insolvent New York banker, whose claims are unsecured, are the following from this section:—L. F. Phelps & Son, bankers, Westneld, N. Y., \$1,307 20; Diamond Savings Bank, of Allegany, Pa., \$2,300; People's Savings Bank, of Allegany, Pa., \$2,685; German Savings Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., \$1,475 42 (all in gold); E. Elisworth, banker, Lockport, N. Y., \$5,688—making a total of \$14,367 62, which the creditors will probably never see a ceat of. THE VICKSBURG RIOT.

STINONS CONTRADICTING ASSEVERATIONS OF THE NEGROES ADMINST THE WHITES GOVER-NOB AMES AUTHORIZED THE COLORED MILITIA TO ASSIST CROSBY.

Crosby, the colored Sheriff, was cross-examined at considerable length. He repeated that the Governor told him to use the power of the county to regain his office; Cardoza, Dorsey and the others compelled to stay in fail until the day he left for Governor, stating he was afraid to come to Vicksourg, and he came here two days afterward, and

has been here ever since; had asked the Governor to call for troops.

Michael O'Nell swore ha had never been in Ludinda Henry's house searching for arms, as testified by her yesterday, and proved an alith by his

fied by her yesterday, and proved an aliba by his wife.

William E. Plippen, manager of the telegraph office, in obedience to a subpona and after bell g directed to obey it by President Orton, produced a number of telegrams between county officials here and State officials during the troubles, among which was the from Adjutant General Packer, by order of Governor Ames, to Captain Hall commanding a colored company, to "co-operate with your mittia company with Sheriff Crosby in his efforts to regain possession of his office and suppress the riotous mob in Vicksburg." There was another telegram and several others in regard to the fight on Monday.

William Asbury, colored, testified that he commanded a company of sixty-five men, which he had brought in under Crosby's verbal order of the day before. All were armed. Young Robert Bangs was in his company. Asbury's account of the fight was substantially the same as Henderson's, except that the whites fired first. He made his escape, and had been sleeping in the cane every night since. He belonged to a club or council eighty-five strong, who were under oats to stand by each other, and also to vote the republican ticket.

everal white persons, who participated in the ton Grove street, testified that the negroes fight on Grove street, testified that a negro woman Dr. John L. Hebron testified that a negro woman Dr. John L. separate of the street of the br. John L. Hebron estathed that a legro woman had told him she and sixty or seventy others had started in with Mack's company, bringing bags to get provisions and clothing when the negroes took the town, but when the fight began they took to the cane; also that Moses Calloway, who testified to killing three negroes at Hayne's Bruf, was regarded as half-witted and wholly unreliable.

Alexander Hebron awore he did not kill Buck Walls as sworn to by Walls' wile; that he saw him captured and taken off by some men at Mr. Edwards.

Frank Andrews testified to hearing Crosby, in a speech at the Court House prior to the August election, say he would carry the city election if he had to register every colored voter in the county.

N. E. Kine testified to hearing negroes, who were marching ou Hall's Ferry road, say they would take no prisoners, and to hearing their wives, who were also there, tell them to fight till they died, and cheering them.

J. W. Smith, formerly of the federal army, testified that Owen told him, in passing his house, that he would take the town if he had to wade in blood up to his knees.

ned that Owen told him, in passing his house, that he would take the town if ne had to wade in blood up to his knees.

William H. Nicholson testified that Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, told him, when Cardoza was arrested for forgery and embezziement, that the whites were persecuting Cardoza.

Samuel Rothschild, broker, testified that Ben Donnell, the colored deputy coroner, had sold him some forged Coroners' warrants and then fied.

A large number of witnesses were examined. NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CON-

VEN TION-RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING EQUAL RIGHTS AND SPECIE PAYMENTS. CONCORD. Jan. 12, 1875.

The Republican State Convention met to-day in Eagle Hall. Mr. Daniel Hall, of Dover, who made a brief speech, called the Convention to order. There were 689 delegates present. General Gilman Marston, of Exeter, was chosen President, with two vice presidents from each county and a full list of secretaries. General Marston made the usual speech of congratulation, referring to the important issues of the day. He said that the party which proved unable to meet those issues must go down. The republican party had two grave questions to determine—to give an honest, hard currency to the people, and to protect nonest labor and guarantee protection and equal rights everywhere in the State.

General McCutchins and O. F. Prescott withdrew General McCutchins and C. F. Prescott withdrew from the candidature for Governor. Tellers were appointed and a ballot for a candidate taken, resulting as follows:—Whole number of votes, 643; necessary to a choice, 322.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, received 392 votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. Charles F. Powers, of Jaffrey, was then nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions:—
Equal civil rights and a free and honest ballot for all citizens, under the constitution and the laws.

ompromising hostility to all forms of official vensity and corruption.

The lowest rate of taxation compatible with a gradual payment of the public debt, and a rightly nonest, economical and efficient administration of all branches of the State and national govern-

Unalterable opposition to the election of any man to the Presidency of the United States for a third term.

Congratulating and thanking those repub-

third term.

Congratulating and thanking those republicans who in the recent election secured the defeat of the salary grabbers and corruptionists who had brought reproach upon the country and disgrace to themselves.

Favoring a State policy that shall encourage home enterprise, industry and temperance; improve and spread the advantages of free education, and secure good wages and steady employment to labor and a fair return to capital.

A financial policy based on free banking and the earliest possible resumption of specie payments, inasmuch as such resumption affords the only sale and permanent remedy for the present financial depression, and heartily concurring with the views on the subject expressed by the President in his late Message and so cogenity elaborated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Prompt and unyielding denial by Congress of all applications for stusidies in aid of any scheme of individual or corporate aggrandizement.

In declaring for equal rights and specie payments in their platform, and in opposing the enactment of laws to secure equal rights, and to fix a date for resumption, "we have renewed proof of the chronic tendency of the democratic party to promise one thing and do another."

The other resolutions condemn the State democratic party in strong terms and commend the republican candidates.

The other resolutions condemn the State dem-ecratic party in strong terms and commend the republican candidates.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12, 1875. Governor Chamberlain sent an elaborate special nessage to the General Assembly on its meeting to-day. He is most emphatic in urging that no appropriations be made in excess of the known revenue of the State, so that the practice shall be to pay as we go. He suggests plans for paying the past indebtedness of the counties, but, in view of the heavy burden on the people, is inflexibly opposed to the liquidation at present of the floating indebtedness of the State. He recommends that steps be taken to secure competent teachers for the public schools; that justices of the peace be elected by the people; that a law be passed providing for the registration of voters; that expenses of all kinds be cut down; that the contingent lund be abolished, and that the plan of cumulative voting be applied to all municipal elections so as to test the practical working of minority representation. In conclusion, he says, "I feel warranted in congratulating the General Assembly and our iellow citizens generally on the evidences already presented of a burpose on the part of all good citizens to aid the present administration in its efforts to restore and enforce good government in our State. It is not too much to say that every substantial interest of our people has already revived under the belief that our public trusts will be honestly administered. I acknowledge wit a gratified, in the common interest of our whole people, the many proofs which I have received of the sincere purpose of those who did not support me in the late election to sustain the measures." and policy announced in my inaugural address. I betoken's a political unification in its best sense of our two races. So long as I can be the instrument by which such reaults are promoted, I shall not be disturbed by the uniriendly criticism of the lew who may charge me with a lack of partisan zeal. My political principles with never be concealed nor compromised, but whenever the necessities of any political principles with never be concealed nor compromised, but whenever the necessities of that party will clease. All my recommendations now and heretofore made in the direction of public economy have been made in good faith, nor shall be satisfied to borrow the language of another with that vague and verbal economy which public men are so ready to express with regard to public expenditures, but only with the day which will find all our people so united in their regard for the public weat that the advent to power of any political party shall not endanger steps be taken to secure competent teachers for the public schools; that justices of the peace be

Zens."
The Message is warmly commended by both conservatives and republicans, and is regarded as a proof that Governor Chamberlain will pursue

unswervingly the reform policy marked out in his Inaugural address.

The state DEET.

The adjustment of the State debt is progressing rapidly. The State Treasurer reports that up to date he has funded \$2,700,000 of old State bonds and stocks into \$1,350,000 of consolidated bonds and stocks. When the innoing is completed the total debt will be less than \$6,000,000, the interest on which is to be secured by a perpetual and specific tax, enforceable in the Courts, and by the receipt of the coupons in payment of taxes.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 12, 1875. The Senate met to-day and adjourned. No organization has yet been effected.

In the House a resolution was adopted request ing Mesara Gordon and Stephens, of Georgia, to look after the interests of Florida until Messrs. Conover, Purman and Walls and it convenient to return to Washington, it was ordered that copies of the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 26 to 14, be sent to Messra. Gordon and Stephens.

A resolution was also adopted referring Mr. Pur-man's claim to a seat in the House to a special committee. His chances are not considered good. THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPACY CRITI-

CISED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1875. Father Stack lectured in this city to-night to a large audience on the subject of the usurpations of the Roman Catholic bishops in America. He claimed that the action of the bishops was not only unjust to the priests and in violation of the canonical law of the Church, but also subversive canonical law of the Chirch, but also subversive of a republican form of government. The bishops not only exercise an ecclesiastical tyranny, but also a tyranny over civil affairs. The speaker advocated compulsory education and doprecated the attempt of the Catholic Church to cast obloquy upon the public school system. The remarks of Mr. Stack were frequently applauded and resolutions of approval were passed by the meeting.

MILK AND WATER ASSOCIATION.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1875. The American Dairymen's Association began its tenth annual convention in this city to-day. Delegates are present from all the dairy regions of the country, and the meetings are well attended. The sessions will continue throughout Wednesday and Thursday.

A FATAL ICE TRAP.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12, 1875. At noon to-day three teams, in charge of four men, were seen crossing the Missouri on the ice from the Iowa to the Nebraska side, and, when about half way across, horses, wagons and men suddenly disappeared and were swept under in the rapid current. It is not yet ascertained who the unfortunate men were. The general opinion is that the party drove over a place from which the ice had been recently cut, and which was only slightly frozen over.

A CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1875. The fiftieth anniversary of the First Unitarian church, Rev. W. H. Furness, pastor, was celebrated to-night. A number of venerable ministers of the Church in the New England States were present. Brief andresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered. The interior of the building was hand-somely festooned with evergreens.

WALKING.

DUTCHER AHEAD OF WESTON'S TIME. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1875. one mile with twenty-two minutes to spare ahead of Weston's time. He is in good spirits and hopes to succeed.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS B. BRAMLETTE, EX-GOVERNOR OF KEN-TUCKY.

Thomas E. Bramlette, ex-Governor of the State of Kentucky, died at his residence, in Louisville, yesterday afternoon, after an illness of several weeks' duration, produced by an attack of rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Bramlette was Governor of Kentucky during the closing years of the war, but has not since taken an active part in politics. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most time since acted temporarily as Judge of the Federal Court during the absence of Judge Ballard.

On the subject of negro recruiting in Kentucky the deceased ex-Governor-then Governor-wrote as follows on the 14th of December, 1863, dating at Frankfort. He addressed the letter to "Captain Edward Canill, recruiting colored troops," and said -"You do not inform me by authority you come to Kentucky to recruit 'free colored men.' I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, nor have I seen any order from the War Department directing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that, in deference to our peculiar position and to avoid ing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that, in deference to our peculiar position and to avoid unnecessarily aggravating the troubles of the loyal men of Kentucky, the authorities at Washington do not contemplate recruiting colored men' in Kentucky. We are reacy to fill our quota from the 'free' white citizens of Kentucky. We will unhesitatingly comply with the requisition for men to defend our government. We claim the right to lurnish from citizens whose duty it is to make that defence, and who are ready to comply with the requirements of duty. The duty of defence devolves upon those who enjoy the benefits of our government. From such we will fill the call upon us. We presume that white men who owe the duties of allegiance to the government will be accepted for its defence. We will furnish them. If, therefore, you came to recruit 'colored men' for the benefit of Kentucky, we decline your services."

In reply to a letter of General Brisbin asking him to advise legislation adapted to the attered condition.

In reply to a letter of General Bristin asking him to advise legislation adapted to the altered condition of siavery in the State, he said:—"Slavery is regarded by the masses as the fruitful source of all our woes, and as inimical to our inture peace and unity. This revolution cannot go backward. As men of prudence and parriotism, we must accept the logic of events and recognize existing facts. That slavery must end, I accept as one of the facts ordained by this revolution, wrought out by rebellion. That it should end as speedily as possible is a corollary which a practical wisdom and prudent common sense must deduce from the demonstration of our experiences. Our whole labor system is broken up and utterly demoralized. Slavery has become an incubus upon our energies, a burden to our advancement and a negative to our prosperity. It is, therefore, in my judgment, the requirement of wisdom and of a prudent regard to our best interests and highest prosperity, as well as the mandate of an exalted patriotism, that we should conform, as readily and speedily as practicable, to this decree of revolution—foreordained by rebellion—and now scaled with the unalterable judgment of the American people." The ex-Governor was advanced in years. He was always regarded as a man free in his expression of opinion, honest according to his political convictions, of great quality as a gentieman and citizen, and a warm and steadfast friend.

ELIAS POND, OF ROCHESTER. Elias Pond, a prominent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., died in that city yesterday, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Pond was for very many years a resident of Rochester, and was vastly es-teemed for his many excellent qualities.

DR. F. B. THOMAS.

Dr. F. R. Thomas, who occupied the leading position in Philadelphia as a practitioner of dental surgery, died in that city on Monday, from the effects of an accident, by being run over by a street car. Dr. Thomas was still a very young man, and besides his eminence in his profession was well known as one of the best amateur vocalists in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was engaged on a treatise on anæsthesia.

WILLIAM S. PIKE.

William S. Pike, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, died in that city a lew days ago from paralysis. Mr. Pike was born at Lexington, Kv., in 1821, but removed to New Orleans when a child. For a long time he was a clerk on one of the river boats; but in 1839 he settled at Baton Rouge, where he was alterward cashier of the Baton Rouge Bank. Since the war he was engaged in banking in New Orleans.

Berish Bradley, one of the oldest citizens of New Haven, died in that city on Monday. Mr. Bradley was born June 11, 1777, so that he was nearly ninety-eight years of age at the time of his death. His father was a well known shipbuilder. death. His father was a well known shipbuilder. He began the shoe business in New Haven as early as 1809, in which year he laid the first sidewalk in the Eim City, and retired thirty years at the time when to be Senior Alderman for many years at the time when to be Senior Alderman was to be City Juuge, and he was also years ago a very active member of the State militia. Mr. Bradley was connected with the vestry of Trinity church, New Haven, for over fifty years, and for many years was senior warden of the parish, in the possession of which office he died. WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875. MEASURES "TO LEGALIZE REPEATING"-PRO-POSED REPEAL OF STATE ELECTION LAWS BY

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to

report two bills, framed by Mr. White, of Alabama, which have become known here as acts to legalize repeating. One of them sets aside the registration acts of the States by requiring that the inspectors of elections shall admit the vote of any person who has not registered upon his sole amdavit that he was prevented from registering. It also pun ishes by fine and imprisonment any one who ap-pears near the polls on election day with arms, law, Marshal Parkard will not, at any rate, be able to send United States troops to the poils in Louisiana on election day. The other bill is intended, it seems, to nullify a constitutional regulation in Georgia and other Southern States by which the payment of a school tax of \$1 is made a prerequisite to voting. This tax was generally evaded by the colored men, and those who fall thus to support the schools were rejected at the polls. The school poll tax was incorporated into the constitution in Georgia by an amendment, and the real question which Mr. White's bill raises is whether Congress can prevent a State from amending its constitution so ong as it does not in amendment discriminate unequally between citizens. The two bills will be re ported by General Butler.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875. POOR PROSPECT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE CHRAP

TRANSPORTATION BILL The debate in the Senate on the Louisiana ques tion promises to be prolonged indefinitely, and the triends of cheap transportation are doubtful now. The House bill from the Committee on Railways and Canals, which passed at the last session by a majority of only five and is now pending in the senate, it is said, cannot pass that body.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE TELEGRAPH

LAW-RATES OF CHARGE The bill introduced by Representative McCrary, of Iowa, to amend the Telegraph law of 1866 provides that all telegraph companies in the United States shall mutually interchange messages and transmit and deliver them at the regular tariff rates of each company between the points of transmission, without any additional charge for words indicating the route or manner of transmission, and punishes by fine, not exceeding \$2,000, or imprisonment, not exceeding two years, and by liability for damages to the party injured, any officer or employé of any telegraph company

who shall refuse to receive or who shall fail

promptly to transmit and deliver messages at the

rates and in all respects in the manner above pro-

The bill introduced by Representative White, o Alabama, for cheapening telegraphic communication, &c., provides, that the rate for telegraphing upon every telegraph line in the United States shall be for 26 words or less, under 200 miles, 30 cents; under 500 miles, 50 cents; under 750 miles, 75 cents; under 1,000 miles, \$1, and for all greater distances, \$1 25. For night telegrams, under 1.000 miles, 30 cents; for all greater distances, 50 cents; for transmitting special telegrams to newspapers and commercial news associations, for each 100 words, for each circuit of 250 miles, not exceeding 75 cents at night and \$1 during the day; for copies of the same telegram dropped off at one or more offices, not exceed-50 cents at night or 75 cents during the day; for special telegrams for two or more newspapers, 10 cents additional for each 100 words for manifolding; no charge for telegrams for press associations or special telegrams to exceed those now paid by the New York Associated Press or similar associations. The bill also provides that where the lines of the competing selegraph companies extend over the same territory and afford equal facilities, all government business shall be equally divided between them.

Both bills were referred to the House Judiciary Committee, which has in turn referred them to a sub-committee consisting of Messra. Butler, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Indiana, and Finck, of

THE CASE OF CONGRESSMAN STOWELL The investigation of the charges against Representative Stowell of having sold a cadetship was resumed by the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day. The evidence related chiefly to the meeting between Stowell and Graham at Richmond in December last, which was arranged by Worthington and Lathron. triends of Graham, without consulting either of the parties. Worthington and Lathrop proposed a card for Graham to sign, saying that the entire was spent for electioneering purposes. Graham did not say this was true or false; but the interview and further proceedings on this subject were interrupted. .

MR. IRWIN'S CASE IN COURT. In the District Court to-day Congressman Randall appeared for Sergeant-at Arms Ordway, of the House of Representatives, and asked that the return of the writ of habeas corpus for the body of Richard B. Irwin be postponed until next Thursday, at eleven o'clock, as he (Mr. Randall) had not yet had sufficient time to prepare for the presentation of the various questions involved. The application for postponement was accordingly

MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting for the present year of the members of the Bar Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 20 West Twentyseventh street. Mr. William M. Evarts presided The Treasurer reported the sum of \$21,442 03 to the credit of the General Fund, and \$517 01 to the credit of the Library Fund. The total expenses for the year were \$11,476 55. The Auditing Committee reported the accounts of the Treasurer to be correct. The Library Committee reported the total number of volumes as 7,614, being an increase over last year of 867 volumes. The following new members were balloted for and declared elected :- Messrs. Clarence C. Edgerton, Heury G. De Porest, Ludlow Ogden, Samuel Jamison and George W. Blunt.

The resignation of the Secretary, A. R. McDonough, was accepted, and thanks were tendered him for the faithful performance of his duties in that capacity. The Law Committee was empowered, by resolution, to secure the passage of an et amending the law of evidence with regard to disputed writings, during the present session of the Legislature. The following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year:—President, William M. Evarts; Vice Presidents, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles A. Saniord, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Jeshua M. Van Cott and Siepnen P. Nøsh: Corresponding Secretary, William Allen Butler; Recording Secretary, Mason Young; Treasurer, Edward Mitchell.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

The annual meeting of this popular club took

place last evening at the club house, No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street, General Hancock in the There was a large attendance of distinguished officers and ex-officers of the army and navy. Among those present were General Hancock, General Wright, Admiral Strong, Commodore Barry, General Prince, General Averili, General Bartlett, General Knox. General Davis, General Fry, Commander Pickering, Commander Wood, Commodore Barry, Admiral Rowan, General Barnard, General Wainwright, General Aspinwall, nard, General Wainwright, General Aspinwall, General Mitchell. The following gentlemen were elected managers for the existing vacancies:—General Horatio G. Wright, United States Army; General N. Prince, United States Army; General P. A. Jones, General Lloyd Aspinwall, Commander Pickering, United States Navy; Colonel Freichet, the present treasurer, and General MoQuade. The club is supplistical, but embraces the best elements of military and naval society and is steadily gaining in influence and position among the leading clubs of New York city. ANOTHER COLD SNAP.

The following record was snow the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, New York :-

HERALD Building, New York:—

1874, 1875.

3 A. M. 30 15 3:30 P. M 35 26

6 A. M. 29 17 6 P. M 80 19

9 A. M. 29 18 9 P. M 29 26

12 M. 84 24 12 P. M 27 23

Average temperature yesterday. 21 4

Average temperature for corresponding date 12st year 20%

SEVERE COLD IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA. ERIR, Jan. 12, 1875.

Saturday and Sunday were the coldest days that ave occurred in this vicinity for several years. saturday morning, about six o'clock, a light snow commenced falling, followed immediately by the falling of the thermometer from 22 degrees above to 10 degrees below zero, falling later in the even ing to 14 degrees up town, and 16 degrees down by the Lake shore. The weather was so intensely cold in the city that several parties had their ears fingers and noses frozen. Three compositors of fingers and noses frozen. Three compositors of the Dathy Dispatch, of this city, had their ears fozen in going from their boarding house to the newsroom, a distance of about five blocks. Several reports are in from the county (Erie) and surrounding towns that several farmers were caught in the storm and frozen to dearn. I have not yet heard the rumors verified, but they are accepted here as the truth. A farmer from McKean informed your correspondent this morning that a young and beautiful schooligrif residing at McKean, this county, was caught in the severe storm Saturday night and frozen to death. A search was instituted and the body of the girl found in a snow drift, frozen stark and stiff. I could not ascertain the unfortunate girl's name. He further said that several head of cattle, horses, chickens, &c., were found frozen stiff in their stables and coops.

HEAVY SNOW BLIDES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 12, 1875. There have been quite a number of snow slides in the Big and Little Cottonwood canyons within the past few days. Yesterday four teams, in charge of A. S. Patrick, of Flagstaff Mine, were carried away by a slide. All the men escaped and only one mule team was buried and lost. The canyon is being filled to the depth of fifty feet by snow and rock.

snow and rock.
To-day intelligence was received here of a snow sude in Big Cottonwood, by which the Annie Tunnel House was carried away, and James Cox, John Trenberth, James Giasson and James Renirey were killed.
Snow has been failing heavily for the last few days, and all the Union Pacific trains are delayed.

DAMAGE FROM AN RASTERLY STORM.

HALIPAY, N. S., Jan. 12, 1875. One hundred and fifty feet of the government breakwater at Cow Bay, U. B., was carried away to-day by an easterly storm. The Intercolonial Railway is again clear of snow.

THE WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—1 A. M.
Probabilities.

During Wednesday, in the South Atlantic States, falling followed by rising barometer, rising tem sional rain and followed by clearing weather. For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, winds veering to west and north, occasional

perature and clearing weather, and in Texas "norther." For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys and the Northwest, high barometer, decidedly low temperature, brisk and high north or northwest winds and generally clear weather, which conditions will gradually extend eastward

rain, followed by rising barometer, talling tem-

over the upper lake region. FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND THE LOWER LAKE REGION, FALLING BAROMETER, RISING TEMPERA-TURE, CLOUDY WEATHER, RAIN, SLEET OR SNOW, AND WINDS VERRING TO SOUTHERLY, EXCEPT ON THE COAST NORTHEASTERLY, FOLLOWED DURING THE NIGHT BY RISING BAROMETER, WEST TO NOBTH WINDS, CLEARING AND COLDER WEATHER, For New England falling barometer, rising tem

perature, northeast to southeast winds, cloudy weather, rain, sleet and snow. The Mississipp i River at Cairo and Memphis, the Ohio below Pittsburg and the Cumberland will

Telegraphic reports show intensely cold weather in the extreme Northwest to-night, indicating another cold snap in this section by Thursday night or Friday morning. The thermometer at Breckenridge, Minn., is 20 degrees below zero; at Bismarck, Dakota, 30 pelow; at Cheyenne, Wyoming, 25 below; at Denver, Colorado, 15 below; at Fort Garry, Manitoba, 19 below, and Virginia City, Mon-

AMUSEMENTS.

tana, 38 below.

MIBLO'S GARDEN-"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. It is entirely too late in the day to present such play in New York city. Monday night at Niblo's there was a very small audience, and the old drama fell flat on its hearers. There was not a respondent feeling in the audience from beginning to end. The drama was very badly presented and very badly played. The performance had not a redeeming quality beyond that of mediocrity in some of the characters. When such a play as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" a given now-adays, it is necessary to present a cast something better than mere supernumeraries. Criticism in such a case would be uncalled for. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is announced this evening.

A number of changes have been mede in the bill at the Olympic Theatre, but the best features of latter are the swimming feats of Mr. J. B. Johnson. which are simply astounding to those who witness them. The Garnellas also are retained, the clever them. The Garnelias also are retained, the clever performances of the child being especially pleasing. Miss Alice Harrison also appeared in some new character songs, and Miss Jennie Engel, the serio-comic singer, made her first appearance at this theatre. Gus Williams had a new song, "We're the Finest Police in the World," and he took the principal part in a travesty by Mr. John F. Poole, entitled "The Dutchman Abroad," which closed the performance. The whole bill made up an excellent evening's entertainment, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A California actor, whose praise has been very oudly sung on the sunny slopes of the Pacific, made his appearance at this house on Monday night in a play called Edmund Kean. The actor's name is Ciprico. We were unable to discover the wonderful talent attributed to him by his California friends, and we do not think he is likely to friends, and we do not think he is likely to set the town on fire. The audience at the Museum is not over discriminating, but even the horny handed were moved to laughter by the pathetic specials delivered with awini solemnity by Mr. Ciprico. We do not imagine that Salvini's laurels are in quite as much danger as some entunstastic Californians seem to believe. It is worthy of remark that white theatres providing intellectual food for the masses present staring rows of empty benches the Museum and its trashy performances show unmistakable evidences of popular lavor. And yet we boast of our intelligence and common schools!

BROOKLYN THEATRE

Mr. W. J. Florence reappeared at this house on Monday night in the character of Bob Brierly in Tom Taylor's drama, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," He met with the same favor from his au-dience that has been extended to him from the time he first personated the Lancashire Lad. Bob Brierly is, undoubtedly, a mandin character; yet it is instructive, and it forces its lessons by inter-esting examples. To say so much is to say enough of Bob Brierly and of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Thomas is delighting Boston audiences. "Aday O'Dowd" has run three weeks at the Boston Museum, to full houses.

Lotta has a new piece, called "Musette," with which she is said to be very successful. Toole is at the Syracuse Opera House. He is meeting with good success in the provinces. Mile. Gandon played in "La Princesse de Treblconde" at the Boston Globe on Monday night.

A new Turkish opera was produced during the

McCuilough's Hamlet delighted 15,000 people in one week at the California Theatre, San Francisco. "The Cut Glove" ran a full week at Baltimore, to tuil houses. It is from the pen of Mr. Clay M.

A Baitimore writer runs Albani's voice up to &

flat in alt, a few notes higher than the lady hers

Academy, is engaged as prima donna contraite at the Apollo Theatre, Rome.

Miss Sophie Heilbron announces the last of her piano recitals to take place at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon. She will be assisted by a promising young American prima donna. Mile.

THE GERMAN LEIDERKRANZ.

The annual meeting of the German Leiderkrans was held last evening at their rooms in Tenths street. The Finance Committee reported the receipts, \$34,761, expenses \$31,226, balance \$3,536. The assets of the society are placed at \$152,982. its debts \$73,517, leaving a surplus of \$73,445, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, L. Kammerer; First Vice President, Emil Unger; Second Vice President, George Sembach; Corresponding Secretary, Adolph Gopel; Recording Secretary, W. A. E. Wagner; Treasurer, O. A. Nathusius, and Musical Director, A. Paur.

A HOTEL KEEPER IN JAIL

John H. McKinley, the former proprietor of the hotel bearing his name opposite the Pulton ferry, is now a prisoner in Ludiow Street Jak for debt, and is not permitted to give ball, owing to a conflict of authority between the federal and State courts. He lost upwards of \$50,000 in establishing a palatial barroom on Twenty-fifth street and Broanway. The furniture and paintings in this place cost \$30,000. Mr. McKinley says that four years ago he was worth \$250,000. He is very well known throughout the city from the character of his business and associations.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. f., Jan. 12, 1874.

The market for print cloths is quiet, at 5%c, for standard, and extra 0's; some extra held higher. HAVANA MARKETS.

Spanish gold, 185% a 197; American, 200 a 201. Exchange quiet: on the United States, & days currency, 75 a 76 premium; short sight, 76 a 78 premium; 60 days gold, & 6 a 97 premium; short sight, 99 a 100 premium on London, 120 a 123 premium; on Paris, 98 a 99 premium.

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